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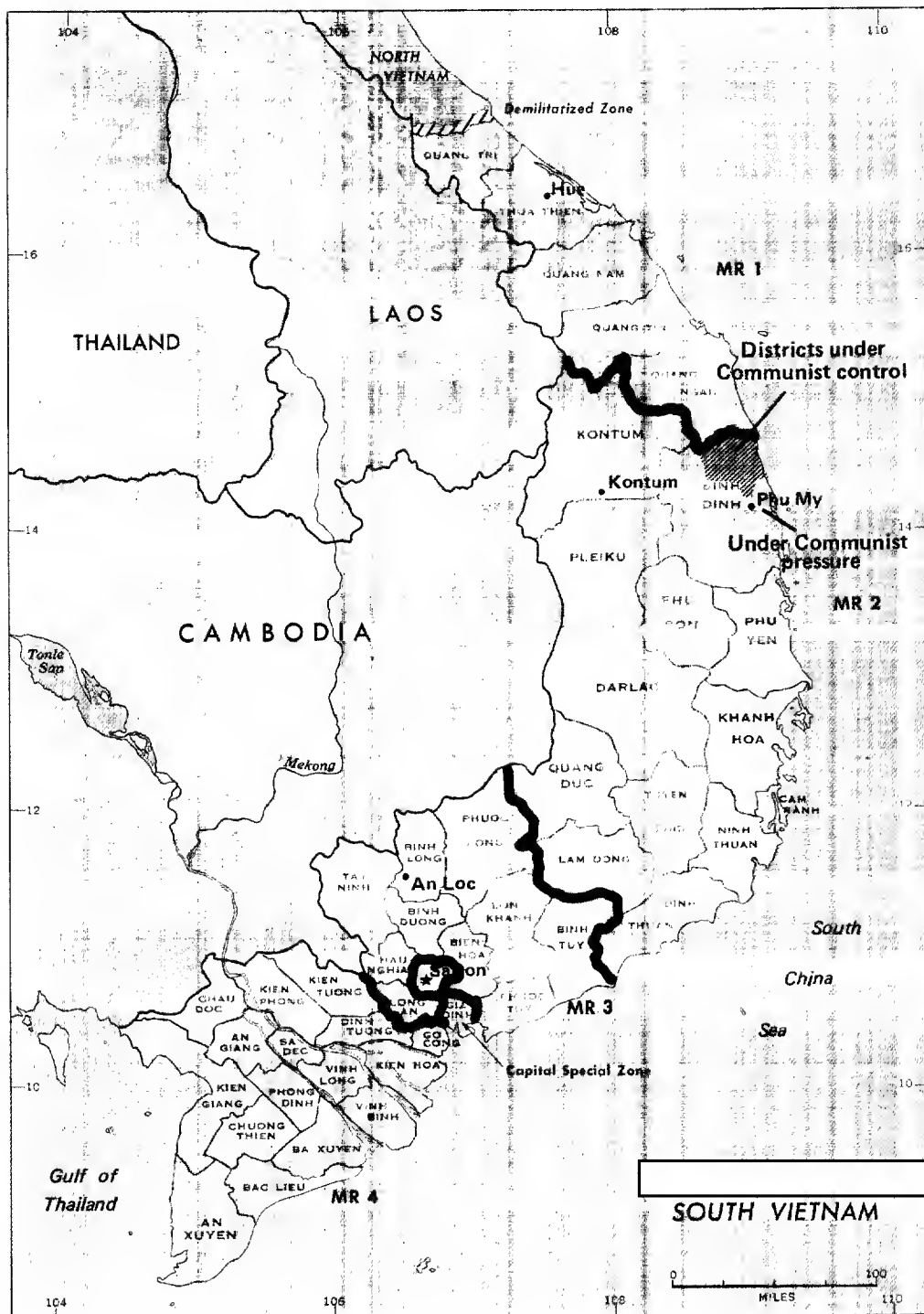
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SOUTH VIETNAM: There was little significant military activity over the weekend.

On 3 June, the Communists, who already control the three northern districts in Binh Dinh Province, attacked Phu My, the northernmost district town still in government hands. Saigon's forces have turned back the enemy so far, but the Communists are preparing for further attacks.

The situation on the three major battlefields is essentially unchanged. Enemy forces are still maneuvering for position north and west of Hue. At Kontum City, government troops have eliminated most of the pockets of enemy resistance in the city itself, but a few Communists apparently are still holding on near the airfield. There was no significant Communist pressure at An Loc, and the government has expanded its defensive perimeter. On 4 June, Saigon's forces launched another operation to open Route 13 south of An Loc. The operation was encountering little resistance at last report.

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YUGOSLAVIA-USSR: Tito will cover a wide range of international and bilateral topics during five days of talks with Brezhnev in Moscow beginning today.

The Yugoslavs reportedly balked at accepting the Soviet invitation earlier, both to avoid identification with Soviet positions prior to the summit and to ensure that they would gain fresh impressions of the Nixon-Brezhnev talks. In particular, Tito will be seeking further details about the SALT agreement and discussions of detente in Europe because of their impact on Yugoslavia's nonaligned course.

Tito and Brezhnev undoubtedly will also discuss the Middle East. Tito has long feared that the interests of small states like Yugoslavia would be ignored in any great power confrontation in the area. He is already trying to rally nonaligned leaders in the Mediterranean to convene a conference to promote their joint interests in European security talks. This effort is not appreciated by Moscow which sees it as an unwelcome complication to its own attempts on behalf of a European security conference.

Tito's visit will also highlight the agreement to downplay political differences that was reached during Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade last fall. The Soviets have cleared the atmosphere by granting sizable credits to the troubled Yugoslav economy and have generally avoided raising contentious issues. Brezhnev probably will continue this "soft line" because it serves his general European strategy and increases Soviet influence in Belgrade more than strong-arm tactics have in the past. Brezhnev may obtain Yugoslav support on international issues, such as Vietnam, where there are no substantial disagreements.

The inclusion in the Yugoslav delegation of Ivan Miskovic, Tito's top internal security adviser, suggests that Tito may push Brezhnev for a commitment to cease clandestine meddling in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. [REDACTED]

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CAMBODIA: Voting apparently was fairly heavy in yesterday's presidential election. Although the official returns will not be published until tomorrow at the earliest, a number of Lon Nol's backers in the military establishment confidently are predicting that the president will win a substantial majority over his two opponents. There have been no reports of any major Communist military actions designed to disrupt the balloting. Several scattered enemy harassing attacks evidently resulted in the closure of a few polling places in the Phnom Penh area, however.

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ROMANIA: Romanian representatives will attend the UN Environmental Conference, despite a probable boycott by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states over the denial of East Germany's right to participate as an equal, sovereign state. Bucharest considers attendance at today's gathering in Stockholm an important illustration of its independent foreign policy. Romania delayed announcement of its participation until 1 June, probably hoping that the Pact boycott would not materialize.

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ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY: The ministerial council convenes in Rabat today to prepare for the ninth annual heads of state conference opening next Monday. The summit is not likely to produce any new departures. Like its predecessors, it probably will strongly condemn racial policies in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal's African territories. The election of a secretary-general, a proposal for a regional defense system, and discussion of increased aid to African liberation groups are on the agenda. The agenda does not include the controversial proposal, defeated at last year's summit, that African states enter into talks with South Africa. The matter, however, probably will be discussed by the delegates in private.

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